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MONTEREY COUNTY

# LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1943



WHOLE NUMBER 1188

## BUTCHERS REQUEST ROOSEVELT PROBE OF 'SLOW DOWN' BY LARGE PACKERS

Representatives of Bay Region and Northern California butcher and meat-cutter locals assembled at San Francisco last Sunday at the call of Milton S. Maxwell, international vice-president, to discuss the increasingly serious meat shortage situation that has forced the closing of many slaughterhouses and retail outlets. A resolution was passed which demands that President Roosevelt investigate what is termed a "slow-down strike by the packer," and that price ceilings all along the line be established to untangle the snarl.

Local union representatives at the meeting expressed the opinion that meat production in their localities had decreased from 30 to 75 per cent, and that the same tendency in poultry production is becoming apparent. Delegates also expressed the belief that unless drastic steps were taken the public will soon be without meat.

### "BIG FOUR" CONSPIRACY

In the resolution, union butchers implied that much of the present problem had been caused by the nation's permitting approximately 75 per cent of the nation's meat supply to gravitate into the hands of the "big four" meat packing and distributing companies. Proof of this charge lies in the fact, it is claimed, that many of the small slaughterhouse operators are being threatened with revoking of their licenses on the grounds that they are "unessential."

### BAD THROUGHOUT STATE

As of last Sunday, the meat picture throughout the state was reported to be something like this: Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito and Monterey counties—served by two plants in San Jose. San Francisco—slaughtering down 75 per cent.

San Mateo—slaughteringhouses operating three days a week. Oakland—all but one packing house closed.

Santa Rosa—packers operating three days a week.

Stockton—operating part time. Plant at nearby Tracy closed.

Fresno—the kill has dropped off 30 per cent with plants now closed until July 1.

Sacramento—one plant working full time. Nearby Dixon plant closed.

Los Angeles—many retail markets closed; others closing one day a week in addition to Sunday.

Redding—little or no meat. Here is the full text of the resolution adopted by the butcher representatives last Sunday:

### RESOLUTION

Whereas, We as loyal patriotic citizens and members of organized labor believing in our country in peace times, and dedicated to the principles of our country in war times, do hereby pledge our unanimous support to our country, to do our part in the winning of this war, that the day will come when we may all go back to the normal way of life, the pursuit of happiness and business as usual, and

Whereas, As members of organized labor employed in the meat industry, have been called upon to change from peace time methods, to war methods, and have accepted that change, without criticism. We too have lost thousands of our members to the armed forces, thousands more have gone into defense industries and we have accepted these hardships and loyally tried to do our best as an organization, and

Whereas, All this we have done and will continue to do with but one thought in mind, that those who bear arms against our enemies should have and deserve our unanimous support until the day comes, that they shall return home, and we, the stay-at-homers can say we have kept faith with you, and made for you the security of your former peace time job, and

Whereas, This Western Federation of Butchers of California committed to the policy that we shall not strike, reiterate that pledge, and further we desire to work and keep flowing in the proper channels those commodities so badly needed in a war effort, and

Whereas, We are now hampered in carrying out these policies and those duties, because of the inability of our employers to accept that which we have accepted, and who seek to do "business as usual," and

Whereas, We have protested and warned the governmental authorities that there would be a collapse of the meat industry if sane and regulatory measures were not taken that would place the meat industry on an equal basis relative to price ceilings, from the live stock producer to the ultimate consumer, and that price ceilings on one group of the meat industry and not on all groups of the meat industry would make for disaster;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That this Western Federation of Butchers of California, in executive session Sunday, June 27th, 1943, reiterate our former position that there must be a continuance of rationing, that there must be ceiling prices from the live stock producer to the wholesaler, from the wholesaler to the retailer, from the jobber to the public, and that to have no price ceilings on the live stock producer has proven to be stupid and brought chaos;

Therefore, Be It Further Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt to immediately institute a thorough investigation of the meat industry, from the live stock producer to the retailer and ascertain why there is today a slow down strike by the packers which is not alone hurting the armed forces, the lend lease program, the civilian population, but the entire country in an all-out war effort, and that we pledge our wholehearted support to the President of the United States to assist in every way possible in that investigation, and further pledge to do all we can to keep this vital industry in operation, and we serve notice on the packers if it be their intention to continue this slow down strike against our country, a country at war, and lay off our membership in these times of man power shortage we will be left powerless to retain that remaining competent help.

Therefore, Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to our International Union and the Press.

## Bus Drivers Lose Requested Increase

The Tenth Regional War Labor Board denied approval of proposed increases in the hourly rates for bus and street car operators employed by the San Diego Electric Railway Company, which now range from 83 to 93½ cents an hour, but directed that the time required for an operator to progress from the minimum to the maximum of the range be shortened from four years to one year. Operators will be advanced at the rate of 2½ cents an hour after each three months of service, with a 3-cent advance at the end of the first year to bring employees up to 93½ cents. This change results in a majority of the operators receiving wage adjustments retroactive to January 1, 1943.

## Raid on Lorient Is Proof 'Flying Fort' Can Stand the Gaff

London, England—Enemy fighters, in a 45-minute battle, threw everything they had at a B-17 Flying Fortress of the U. S. 8th Air Force, but the "Fort" came back to its base in England from an attack on Lorient without a casualty.

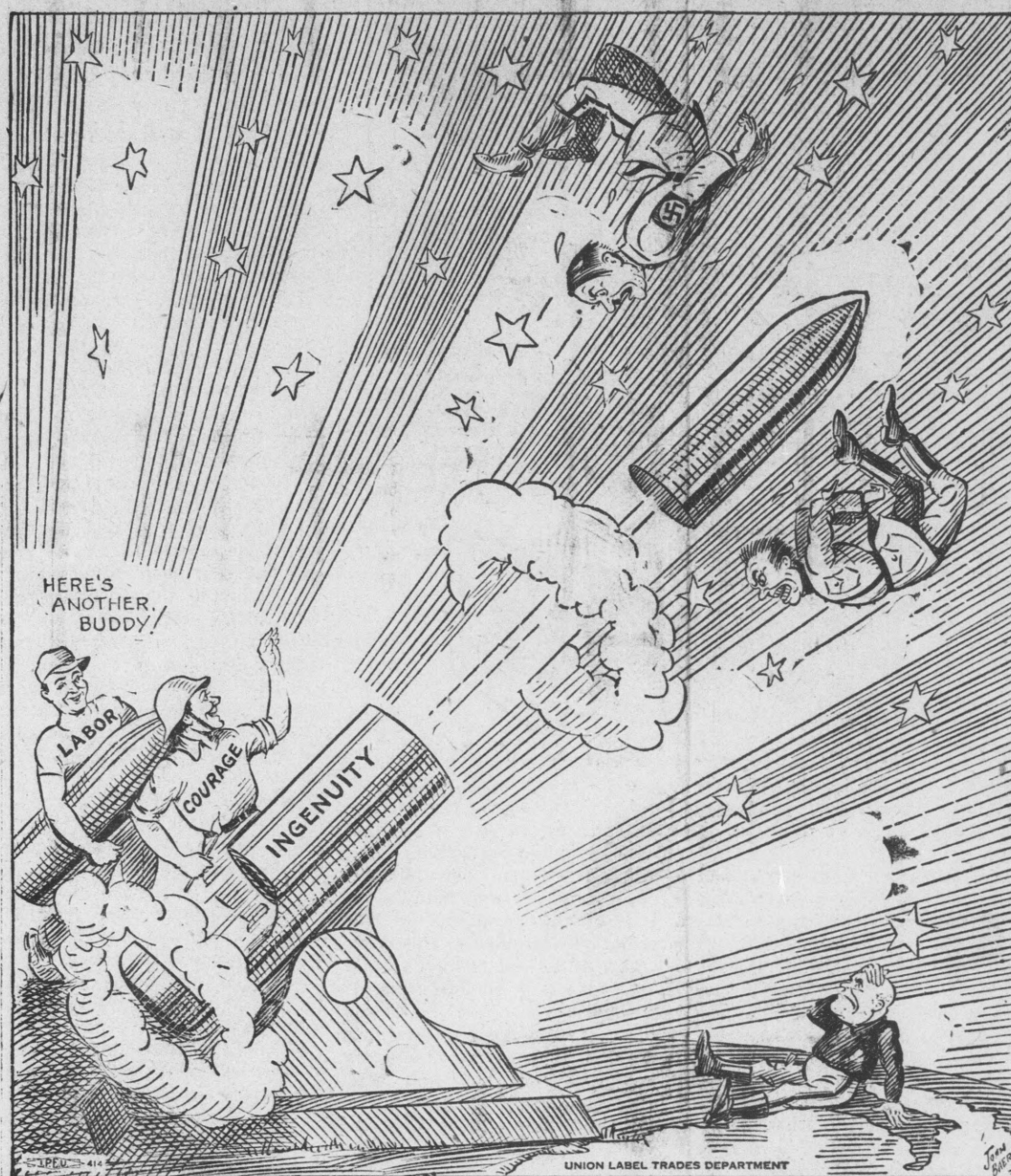
The big bomber, one of many that I AM members helped make, had its antennae shot away, its windshield shattered by shell fragments, an 18-inch gash in its right wing from cannon fire and 169 assorted bullet holes.

The plane's number 2 engine cut out, but it maintained its place in formation until 15 minutes after the target was reached. During the run, the oil line gave out and the engine burst into flame. A dive and a fire extinguisher saved the plane then.

The radio room's oxygen supply was knocked out, the tail of the plane was pierced by 80 bullets, and a shell—crashing between the two tail guns—disabled one gun and exploded its cartridges.

The less people speak of their greatness, the more we think of it. —LORD BACON.

## FOURTH OF JULY, 1943



## THAT OLD FOURTH-OF-JULY SPIRIT!

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer  
Union Label Trades Department  
American Federation of Labor

When Americans are aroused, that old-fashioned Fourth-of-July spirit always flares up. It is a combination of courage, genius and energy. It is this undying spirit in man that caused our forefathers, in 1776, to create a new form of government by the people in the Western Hemisphere. It is the same courageous determination to win that now inspires our brave fighters on land, in the air, and on the sea to carry freedom to all peoples in the world.

Our recent victories on many battlefields are just a sample of what is to come. They are a tribute to our fighting men, who have no superiors, and to the loyal men and women throughout our nation, who are wholeheartedly backing them up. It is this American courage that will prevent the axis dictators from overrunning the earth and enslaving men and women everywhere.

It is the same stimulative spirit of the Fourth of July that gives the urge to our inventive genius to make better types of guns, planes, ships and tanks that will finally overcome our treacherous foe.

This undaunted spirit combines the brain and energy of American workers to produce the critical materials necessary in fighting a modern war. They are making essential munitions in such unprecedented volume of production that our armed forces can completely annihilate the Axis powers.

All Americans are ready and willing to make any sacrifices necessary for victory. A peaceful people have been transformed into a fighting force millions strong, backed on the home front by men and women in field and factory, in science and invention, who insure the final disposal of Nazi and Fascist tyranny.

By their glorious achievements in a great coordinated super-effort Americans and their allies of the other United Nations will speed the day of ultimate victory, in order that not one single life may be sacrificed uselessly, nor one body maimed in vain.

Through the united effort of all these human forces plus material resources the Axis enemies of freedom will receive a blow that will wipe them off the face of the earth forever. In the words of the Star Spangled Banner.

"Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto: In God is our trust."

## Italy Fascists Worried About Worker Unrest

Turin, Italy—In an apparent attempt to keep a closer watch over restive Italian workers, Premier Benito Mussolini's government has increased the number of "personnel experts" and "liaison officers" in Italy's fascist-controlled labor unions, according to an article in the Turin newspaper Gazzetta del Popolo reported to the OWI.

The article said that these men would act according to their "political and social functions" and would devote their work to youths and women.

## Pensions Feature Suitmaker Contract

New York City.—After lengthy negotiations between the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer Makers Unions, representing 35,000 workers, and the employers' associations in the industry, a new contract for five years was negotiated.

The outstanding feature of the new contract is the acceptance by the industry of an Old-Age Retirement Plan, whereby the manufacturers will contribute three per cent of their weekly payroll for the establishment of a fund to provide pensions for workers who have reached the age of 65 or over, and are desirous of retiring from the industry.

## British Labor Leaders Leave For Russ Confab

London, England—Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, and the four other British members of the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee will leave immediately for Moscow to take part in the third meeting of the committee, it was announced.

Main task of the committee will be to find ways of achieving better coordination between the labor movements of the United Nations. Citrine will report on the failure of his mission to the U. S. last January to secure American participation in the committee.

## BOSSSES MUST OBSERVE PAY RATE DURING NEGOTIATION

San Francisco, California.—An employer faces criminal prosecution if he wilfully refuses to pay the wage schedule of a collective bargaining agreement during the period a new agreement is being negotiated, according to an appellate court ruling upholding a conviction for violation of the California Labor Code, it was announced by John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner.

The case arose as a result of certain negotiations in 1941 between the culinary craft unions and an association of San Francisco creamery-lunchroom operators. Some of the members of the association signed individual contracts with the unions, with the understanding that if an industry work contract were later negotiated to provide for a lower wage scale, all employers would receive the benefit of any reduction.

After several months of negotiations, the employers' association disintegrated and all of its members signed individual agreements with the culinary unions. One of the employers who had previously accepted a union contract insisted that he was not bound to pay the union scale until a date after the collapse of the negotiations.

Hugh F. Smith, late judge of the San Francisco Municipal Court, presided at a non-jury trial shortly before his death. Ruling that the employer was bound to pay the full union scale until such time as a lower one was formally negotiated, Judge Smith held the employer guilty but suspended the sentence on condition that all back wages be paid immediately.

Although the Appellate Department of the San Francisco Superior Court has never before ruled on the collective bargaining sections of the California Labor Code, it upheld Judge Smith's decision without rendering a written opinion, according to Irving Shore, attorney for the State Labor Commissioner.

## TELEPHONE HELP MUCH UNDERPAID, BOARD RULES IN APPROVING HIKE

Washington, D. C.—The NWLB unanimously granted a 10c an hour increase to telephone operators at the Goshen and Elkhart, Indiana exchanges of the Indiana Associated Telephone Corporation on the grounds that the rates approved "constitute sound and tested going rates" for telephone operators in the area, and in addition because the NWLB is authorized to correct substandards of living.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, represents the approximately 130 operators at both exchanges.

The decision overruled the recommendations of an NWLB panel, which would have resulted in a 35c minimum for the operators, which would not, in the opinion of the Board, have corrected the substandard rate of these workers.

Denn Morse asserted in his opinion that the telephone industry is "a very low wage industry" one of our most important public service industries, vital to the efficient operation of our domestic economy and particularly essential along with the other communication systems in the prosecution of the war.

The opinion recognizes the fact that telephone industry wages are in part a result of government regulation of telephone charges, and thus of telephone profits, but went on: "However, from the standpoint of a sound social policy, this country can ill afford to have any great industry contract to pay wages so low that its employees cannot maintain a decent standard of living."

## Carpenters Send \$10 Gift to Fighting Men

One hundred and twenty-seven of Uncle Sam's fighting men, members of Local 1456 of the Dock-builders' Union, an affiliate of the AFL International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, this month received \$10 each from their local as pocket money, the third such gift sent to its members in the Armed Forces by the local.

## These Congress Members Voted To Harm Labor! AFL LISTS TORIES FOR BILL WHICH SHACKLES UNIONS

Washington, D. C.

Before the House of Representatives acted on the Connally-Smith Bill, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued this warning:

"The American Federation of Labor calls upon Congress to defeat the Connally-Smith Bill. We will demand a record vote on this measure. Regardless of whether it is killed or adopted, we shall endeavor to vote out of office any member of Congress who supports it. Into this effort, the American Federation of Labor will pour every resource at its command."

In compliance with this mandate, we publish herewith the names of the 238 members of the House of Representatives who voted for adoption of this vicious anti-labor bill.

(California representatives voting for the bill are in bold face capitals.)

Abernethy, Mississippi	Gossett, Texas	Murray, Tennessee
Andersen, H. C., Minn.	Graham, Penn.	Murray, Wisconsin
<b>ANDERSON, CALIF.</b>	Grant, Indiana	Newsome, Alabama
Andersen, A. H., Minn.	Gregory, Kentucky	Norrell, Arkansas
Andrews, New York	Griffiths, Ohio	O'Hara, Minnesota
Arends, Illinois	Gross, Pennsylvania	Pace, Georgia
Arnold, Missouri	Gwynne, Iowa	Patman, Texas
Auchincloss, N. J.	Hale, Maine	Peterson, Georgia
Baldwin, Maryland	Hall, E. A., New York	<b>PHILLIPS, CALIF.</b>
Barden, North Carolina	Halleck, Indian	Ploeser, Missouri
Barrett, Wyoming	Hancock, New York	Poage, Texas
Bates, Massachusetts	Hare, S. Carolina	<b>POULSON, CALIF.</b>
Beckworth, Texas	Harless, Arizona	Price, Florida
Bennett, Missouri	Harness, Indiana	Priest, Tennessee
Bland, Virginia	Harris, Arkansas	Randolph, W. Virginia
Bolton, Ohio	Harris, Virginia	Rankin, Mississippi
Bonner, N. Carolina	Hartley, New Jersey	Reece, Tennessee
Boren, Oklahoma	Hebert, Louisiana	Reed, New York
Boykin, Alabama	Herter, Mass.	Rees, Kansas
Brooks, Louisiana	Hess, Ohio	Richards, S. Carolina
Brown, Georgia	Hill, Colorado	Rivers, S. Carolina
Brown, Ohio	<b>HINSHAW, CALIF.</b>	Ridley, Oklahoma
Bryson, S. Carolina	Hobbs, Alabama	Robertson, Virginia
Buffett, Nebraska	Hoeven, Iowa	Robison, Kentucky
Bulwinkle, N. Carolina	Hoffman, Michigan	Rockwell, Colorado
Burch, Virginia	Holmes, Mass.	Rodgers, Penn.
Burgin, N. Carolina	Holmes, Washington	Rodgers, Mass.
Camp, Georgia	Hope, Kansas	Rothfough, W. Virginia
Cannon, Missouri	Horan, Washington	Rown, Ohio
Carlson, Kansas	Jarman, Alabama	Satterfield, Virginia
Case, S. Dakota	Jeffrey, Ohio	Shafer, Michigan
Chenoweth, Colorado	Jenkins, Ohio	Short, Missouri
Chipfield, Illinois	Jennings, Tennessee	Simpson, Illinois
Church, Illinois	Jensen, Iowa	Simpson, Pennsylvania
Clark, N. Carolina	Johnson, A. J., Illinois	Slaughter, Missouri
Clason, Massachusetts	Johnson, L. A., Texas	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger, Ohio	Johnson, L. B., Texas	Smith, Virginia
Colmer, Mississippi	Johnson, Oklahoma	Smith, Wisconsin
Cooley, N. Carolina	Jones, Ohio	Sparkman, Alabama
Cooper, Tennessee	Jonkman, Michigan	Springer, Indiana
Courtney, Tennessee	Judd, Minnesota	Stanley, New York
Cox, Georgia	Kearney, New York	Starnes, Alabama
Cravens, Arkansas	Keefe, Wisconsin	Stefan, Nebraska
Creal, Kentucky	Kefauver, Tennessee	Stewart, Oklahoma
Cunningham, Iowa	Kilburn, New York	Stockman, Oregon
Curtis, Nebraska	Kilday, Texas	Sumner, Illinois
Davis, Tennessee	Kinzer, Penn.	Sumner, Texas
Dewey, Illinois	Kleberg, Texas	Sundstrom, New Jersey
Disney, Oklahoma	Knutson, Minn.	Taber, New York
Ditter, Pennsylvania	Lambertson, Kansas	Talle, Iowa
Dondero, Michigan	Landis, Indian	Tarver, Georgia
Doughton, N. Carolina	Lanham, Texas	Taylor, New York
Drewry, Virginia	<b>LEA, CALIF.</b>	Thomas, New Jersey
Durham, N. Carolina	McCord, Tennessee	Thomason, Texas
Dworschak, Idaho	McGregor, Ohio	Tibbitt, Penn.
Easton, New Jersey	McKenzie, Louisiana	Tow, New Jersey
<b>ELLIOTT, CALIF.</b>	McLean, New Jersey	Vincent, Kentucky
Ellis, Arkansas	McMillan, S. Carolina	Vinson, Georgia
Ellsworth, Oregon	McWilliams, Conn.	Vorsy, Ohio
Elston, Ohio	Maas, Minnesota	Vursell, Illinois
Fellows, Maine	Mahon, Texas	Wadsworth, New York
Fernandez, New Mex.	Maloney, Louisiana	Ward, Maryland
Fish, New York	Manasco, Alabama	Weaver, N. Carolina
Fisher, Texas	Mansfield, Texas	West, Texas
Folger, N. Carolina	Martin, Iowa	Whitten, Mississippi
Fulbright, Arkansas	Martin, Mass.	Whittington, Miss.
Gale, Minnesota	May, Kentucky	Wigglesworth, Mass.
Gamble, New York	Merron, New Hamp.	Willey, Delaware
Gathings, Arkansas	Michener, Michigan	Winstead, Miss.
Gavin, Pennsylvania	Miller, Nebraska	Winter, Kansas
<b>GEARHART, CALIF.</b>	Mills, Arkansas	Wolcott, Michigan
Gerlach, Pennsylvania	Monroe, Oklahoma	Woodruff, Michigan
Gibson, Georgia	Morrison, Louisiana	Woodrum, Virginia
Gilchrist, Iowa	Mott, Oregon	Worley, Texas
Goodwin, Mass.	Mundt, S. Dakota	Zimmerman, Missouri
Gore, Tennessee		

Seabees at New Aleutian Base



—Official U. S. Navy Photo, released by WPB Labor From Service

Close on the heels of first landing parties in all parts of the world are the Seabees, the Navy's Construction Battalion composed largely of A. F. of L. building tradesmen. Establishment of military positions, including an airfield, on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians, about 70 miles from Japanese-held Kiska, found the Seabees on hand as usual.



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## CONGRESS HEADS FOR SLAVERY

The chief difference between slaves and free labor is that the latter are at liberty to quit their jobs, whenever working conditions become intolerable or unsatisfactory to them, while the former are tied to their tasks and are not permitted to quit.

When the present Congress passed the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill the other day, over the President's veto, that body went on record as being in favor of turning the hands of the clock of progress backward and reversing the course of our nation back in the direction of slavery.

This action taken by Congress is not doing something unheard of, because this very course has been strenuously advocated by anti-labor fanatics ever since labor unions began to operate in the United States and for several years it has been in force in the axis countries. What is so deplorable is that at a time when we are supposed to be fighting a war to preserve our democracy that we should be cursed with a Congress, both houses of which are made up of men, two-thirds of whom are willing to destroy democracy at home, while several millions of our sons are fighting abroad to preserve it.

Long established rights and liberties are not, as a rule, destroyed all at once, when plotters undertake to wipe them out of existence. They usually start very gently and imperceptibly at first, until by slow degrees they get enough of a foothold to force their will on their victims.

In the present case it is the common people of our country, who will be the victims of the destruction of their liberties and their democracy, if the forces today in control of both houses of Congress, should succeed in consolidating their recent victories into a stranglehold that would leave the masses of our people helpless. That is their condition in the axis countries.

What has thus far happened is the result of our own negligence and indifference. While the destroyers of our liberties, who now hold seats in Congress, were being elected partly by our own votes but chiefly by several million workers failing to register or vote at all, labor and the common people, who are only partly organized, slept at the switch. That was the opportunity of the enemy and evidently they have availed themselves of it. Too many people seemed to have a notion that all that was needed was to elect a President. Now it has been emphatically demonstrated that a Congress with a two-thirds majority can override the President any time they want to.

What labor and the rest of our common people in the United States need to do now is to elect a different kind of Congress than now disgraces the House and Senate at Washington. At least two-thirds of those now holding seats there are leaning towards the fascist conception of lording over the people they should be serving. If they did not lean that way they would never have voted for such a law as the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill.

This anti-strike bill is a declaration of war on labor. It is doubly dangerous because it comes at a time when both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are committed to a no strike policy for the duration of the war which practically all workers are determined to win. Even the miners, who are not affiliated with either, did not suspend operations more than a few days in their three strikes, because they did not want to hamper the war effort, but who gives them any credit for that? Yet those few days of suspension was all the excuse the present fascist minded two-thirds of Congress required to pass one of the most vicious laws ever enacted.

Next year is election year. We elect a complete new House of Representatives and one-third of the United States Senate. That will be the opportunity of labor and the common people. If they fail to avail themselves of their chance to change the present complexion of Congress not only present but future generations will pay dearly for such folly.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA FIGHT OUR WAR

For over two years Russia and for over six years China have been fighting not only for their own existence, but for our existence, as well. Every Jap soldier, who has fallen, and every German soldier who has died, leave just that many fewer enemies for our soldiers to fight on our contemplated battle fronts. What is even more important is the extensive enemy armies and war equipment now tied up on these fronts, leaving them unable to operate against us on our fronts.

As long as Russia and China continue to fight we have very little to worry about, but we should realize that unless we do our part in the fighting of this war these two countries, which till now have done most of the dying, for us as well as for themselves, may get tired of waiting for us to get started on fighting our part of the war. They may even make their own peace and leave us to fight it out with the Germans and the Japs all by ourselves. That would be a tough and costly assignment for us, both in lives and war material.

The sooner we get going on our part of the war and get the fronts started we intend to open against our enemies the less will be the likelihood that either China or Russia will be induced to make any separate peace. By all means, let's get at it.

## GIGGLES AND GROANS

## QUITE TRUE

Not all people who use the touch system operate typewriters.

## SIGNS

A wedding carriage was seen driving through the streets of London the other morning. Inscribed in chalk on the back were the words, "Result of Careless Talk."

## GENTLE PUP

"Don't worry," said the kennel owner as he described an aggressive bulldog. "He wouldn't harm a soul. He was raised on milk." "So was my wife," answered the doubtful buyer. "But she's eating meat now!"

## SIGNS OF TIMES

It all started when the barber put up a sign which read: "Hair Ye! Hair Ye!" Then the butcher lettered on his window, "Meat! You Here!"

Finally, the service station owner tacked a sign over his now idle gasoline pumps with message, "Sure we'll win the war! No gas worth here."

And across the street his competitor with equally empty tanks, bannered his approval with, "This gas is as good as mine!"

## GOT THEIR NUMBER

In a small Western beer-joint about 20 brawny punchers were passing the time of day when suddenly a notorious badman came ranting in, pistols blazing right and left, and shouted to the crowd, "All of you dirty skunks clear out of here."

The rush for exits raised a cloud of dust, and when it cleared only one wizened little man was left. The badman turned upon him and, waving his smoking pistol, asked, "Well?"

"The place was sure full of them," the little chap replied.

## ODIOUS COMPARISON

A drunk leaned against the bar and shouted: "Hitler's a horse's fanny!" Someone knocked the glass out of his hand. He poured himself another drink and repeated his remark. This time his assailant knocked him cold. When he came to, he asked:

"Where am I—in Germany?" Came the reply: "No, suh, you're in Kentucky—and we have a lot of respect for horses here!"

## HERE'S HOW!

"My father always proposed a toast before he disciplined me." "That's funny! What was it?" "Bottoms up."

## THE INCENTIVE

All were seated at the table for the big Thanksgiving dinner—the widowed, retired capitalist, his four sons and three daughters with their wives and husbands—15 in all. The old gentleman at the head of the table grew sentimental in the presence of his large family, and after reminiscing about his early struggles, he ended thus: "I have only one regret—that none of you has produced a grandchild for me. So yesterday I went to the bank and arranged for a handsome trust fund to go to the first child who presents me with a grandchild. We will now say grace."

All bent forward as he began a long prayer of thanks. Finally he looked up, and to his astonishment, he saw fourteen empty chairs!

## NEEDED A LUBRICANT

The motorist whose car had come to a sudden standstill quickly diagnosed the trouble, and then applied at a neighboring cottage for assistance.

"Pardon me," he said to the woman who answered his knock, "do you by chance possess any lubricating oil?"

The woman shook her head. "Any oil will do," said the motorist, hopefully; "castor oil, if you have any."

"I ain't got it," said the woman, "but I could fix you up with a dose of salts."

## OIL RIGHT

"What's the difference between a girl and a hinge?" "A girl squeaks when she's oiled."

## MATTER OF ROUTINE

Taxidermist's Secretary: "Congratulations, the stork has arrived!"

Absent-Minded Taxidermist: "Hell, don't stand there. Show him in and I'll stuff him."

## ALLEGATION DENIED

The parrot was sound asleep in its cage, so Sandy got a big Easter egg and put it inside. Then he woke the parrot up. The parrot took one look at the egg and said: "That's a lie."

## Definitions

A gossip is a person who talks to you about others.

A bore is one who talks to you about himself.

A brilliant conversationalist is one who talks to you about yourself.

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



HOW WAR CAME, by Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley. Simon & Schuster, New York, N. Y. \$2.50.

The authors have performed rather competently a necessary job—the presentation of what in Europe would be a government White Paper. We underline this, despite our being fully aware that to the careful newspaper reader much of the contents is not new, let alone startling. The volume has permanent historical value in its approach and perspective. There are significant—generally unknown—facts about our country's understanding of the Nazi preparations for an onslaught on Russia and our favored position in the eyes of the French people. In the light of the latest American triumphs in North Africa, it is especially timely to note the author's report that Weygand told his friends that if American and not British military forces came in real strength, "We would not resist, but join you." The authors make a warm and human defense of our country's foreign policy and stress that we shall battle all the harder and better precisely because the war was forced upon us.

GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY by Jawaharlal Nehru. The John Day Co., New York, N. Y. \$4.00.

The spirit, approach, and understanding contained in this volume will have to pervade millions of all countries and climes, if an intelligent and progressive world citizenry is to materialize and give constructive direction to human affairs.

This is a most unusual book. It began as a series of letters from a father to his 13 year old daughter. One hundred and ninety-seven in all were written, each a masterpiece in some phase of man's story and historical development. The information contained in this bird's eye view of history from the dawn of civilization to modern times is encyclopaedic (written in prison practically without use of reference books and library); yet the story is told with such bold and large strokes that one is not lost in the details. The style is narrative and descriptive; one that will interest and enthrall the layman and the student youth. The analysis is fundamental, coming to grips with the basic social forces at work, the underlying economic facts, the dynamics and weaknesses of civilizations and cultures.

The history of China, of India, of Arabia are examined as carefully as those of Britain, Germany, Russia, and the United States. The author is as critical of his own country, India, as he is of Great Britain. Only in the case of the Soviet Union is there a tendency to be uncritical. His sympathies are with the common people of all countries. He thus expresses his own attitude: "Today we are trying to free India. That is a great thing. But even greater is the cause of humanity itself." Nehru does not stop with political freedom and democracy. He stresses: to have real meaning these must have economic and social content, that the era of political democracy must be followed by that of economic and social democracy.

## TESTED RECIPES

— for —

## UNION HOME MAKERS

(Union housewives—and men who pride themselves in cooking—are asked to send favorite tested recipes to RECIPE EDITOR, 5828 Occidental St., Oakland. Be sure to give name, address and union).

## Food for Good Blood!

As more of our boys go into battle, the casualties are bound to be many. We can do much to give our wounded a chance to new life and renewed health by infusing new blood in their veins from some of our own. The Red Cross is intensifying its drive for blood donors. Many of you are anxious and willing to join the ranks of those who have already contributed not once but several times, yet you hesitate because you don't feel quite up to it. Physicians have pointed out, that under normal conditions, the donor suffers no ill effects.

Because the need is so urgent now to give to the blood bank, and, because, at the same time, we have to guard our health to do our best work on our jobs, we must make it our business to find out how we can keep a good healthy supply of blood on hand.

Fortunately, the right kind of food will do the job for you. And the right kind of food to do this job must be rich in iron, the mineral that builds good red blood.

## IRON BUILDS GOOD BLOOD

Iron is present in the body in very small quantities. It is an important part of the red coloring matter of the blood cells, called hemoglobin. It is this hemoglobin that carries oxygen to every cell in the body. If your system lacks

iron for sufficient hemoglobin, there won't be enough oxygen in the body, and as a result, you find that you're anemic.

We think of an anemic child as pale and listless. Increased amounts of iron are especially necessary for growing children—from infancy through the teen age—as a protection against this nutritional anemia.

GOOD SOURCES OF IRON  
Liver, beef kidney, chicken gizzard, lean beef, egg yolk, apricots, molasses, raisins.

OTHER SOURCES OF IRON  
Heart, kidney, poultry, dark meat; whole grain breads and cereals, dried fruits (apricots, prunes, raisins, peaches), oysters, shrimp, green leafy vegetables, dried beans (kidney, lima etc.), lentils, soybeans.

Because iron is present in food in very small quantities, several of the foods listed should be included in the daily diet. If you have 1 pint of milk, 1 cup cooked oatmeal, 3 slices whole grain bread, 1 baked potato, liver or lean meat, 1/2 cup canned peas, stewed prunes, you will get your daily share of iron.

Small amounts of copper are necessary to enable the iron to form hemoglobin. Since copper is usually found in the same foods as iron, your daily share of iron will give you an adequate supply of copper.

## Labor Leading Battle to Cut Living Costs

Washington, D. C.  
Organized labor has taken the lead in the national fight to roll back the cost of living.

Acting in concert, national officials of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railroad Brotherhood are concentrating their barrage wherever it will do the most good.

The Victory Labor Committee, which included Presidents William Green of the AFL and Philip Murray of the CIO, met with President Roosevelt to ask that the Administration's promise of economic stabilization be carried out.

Recommendations of the Committee were as follows:

1. That the President direct the OPA to order a genuine roll-back of food prices and other cost-of-living items to May, 1942.  
2. That the President ask Congress for authority to extend subsidies to producers and distributors if necessary to force prices back and keep them under control.  
3. That the President remove from office officials who have failed to carry out his price stabilization directives.

4. That deputy directors representing labor be appointed in the office of Economic Stabilization, the OPA, and the War Food Administration.

BESIEGE CONGRESS  
Shortly after, delegations of union members went to Congress to testify on the increasing food prices.

These delegates came from Detroit, Chicago, Newark, Baltimore, and numerous other cities.

The labor press has been beating the drums for weeks in line with this policy.

AFL, CIO and railroad papers, whether national issues or distributed on a local basis, have played up the need for real price control.

## LITTLE LUTHER

"Well," Mr. Dilworth pronounced solemnly, "Mark Sullivan, that sterling columnist, has hit the nail on the head again."

"What nail has he hit his head on now, Pop?" inquired Little Luther.

"Tut, tut, Luther. It wasn't Mr. Sullivan's head. It was congress. The house has struck at state's rights by passing the anti-poll tax bill. Mr. Sullivan says it's a threat to the American structure of government."

"If everybody has a right to vote, Pop?"

"Now, now, Luther. You know that's not the issue. The vote is a sacred American right. It must be protected. But congress shouldn't be muddying the waters. The poll tax is a job for the individual states. The poll tax is a job for the individual. The south doesn't object to the poll tax. They just want to preserve the right to abolish it themselves."

"Preserve, Daddy? That means picket, huh?"

"Now, Luther, that's most unkind. The southern statesmen must study the problem."

"Haven't they been studying it since the Civil war, Pop?"

"I'm afraid you don't understand the situation, my boy. There are many problems and constitutional riddles involved. It would take a magic geni to work it all out like that," said Mr. Dilworth, snapping his fingers.

"A geni with the might down there—in congress?" "It's not congress' job, Luther," said Mr. Dilworth, losing patience. "And stop that singing." Luther had begun to warble:

"I dream of geni with the might down there."

"Born like a cyclone into Dies' hair!"

"I see him stomping on those southern backs,"

"Happy 'cause they're finished by the old poll tax."

"Luther! That's enough! There are some things a man can't tolerate."

"And one of them," Luther said quietly, "is the poll tax."

## Canada Living Costs Going Up

Ottawa, Can.  
The cost-of-living index went up from 117.6 to 118.1 during April. Since the next date for adjustment of the bonuses is August 15, this increase will have no effect on the cost-of-living bonuses.

Ballooning prices for foods, rents and miscellaneous items are responsible for the latest jump in the official index, which many labor leaders contend is by no means an accurate "yardstick."

Every housewife knows cost of living is higher than official reports indicate.—LABOR.

## AMERICAN LABOR URGED TO GET SOLIDLY BEHIND NEW WAGNER SECURITY MEASURE

## Plan to Insure People Against Sickness, Unemployment and Worries of Old Age Basis for Realizing One of 'Four Freedoms'

The Wagner bill on social security was not drafted in order to sell Congress and the public the idea of social security by making sweeping offers of sacrifices on the part of labor. It was drafted in order to make good in America the promise of freedom from want which the Atlantic Charter held out to all people of all lands.

If passed, the bill would write into the law of the land the principle that all those who are unable to work or find work shall be protected against want by benefits to which they are entitled on the basis of a sensible insurance system. For the workers, this principle would mean that their present very poor protection against the risks of unemployment and old age would be materially improved and adequate protection against sickness and permanent disability would be added.

But the Wagner bill is remarkable not only for what it offers the workers, but also for what it offers the community as a whole. By combining benefits in this way, labor, which wrote the bill, has outwitted a Congress which has so far been only too eager to adopt anti-labor bills but has stubbornly refused to give any constructive thought to the long overdue improvement in the existing social security legislation.

## "FOUR TRUMP CARDS"

The Wagner bill contains no fewer than four trump cards.

The first, is labor's offer to give up six per cent of its wages not only for the duration but for all time and to share the costs of the system with the employers on a fifty-fifty basis. Under the present system employees bear only one-fifth of the cost, the employers four-fifths.

There is a second trump card combined with the financial sacrifice which labor is ready to make. After Congress had wrangled for months about the question of whether the rich should be forgiven one hundred per cent of their income taxes for the present or past year or only seventy-five per cent, labor of its own volition made the offer to provide the government with the bulk of a new revenue amounting to five billion dollars a year. While the richest of the rich were inducing their spokesmen in Congress to fight a tax bill which would cost them three billion dollars now but would lighten their tax burden in years to come, labor was offering to pay nearly five billion dollars a year now and in the future if in exchange it could have a social security system that would cost the government nothing at all for the next few years and employers very little.

## INDEPENDENT WORKERS

The third trump card that the Wagner bill holds is the inclusion of independent workers in the social security system. Under the existing system, social security has seemed to many people to bear the stamp of class privilege. Only employees can claim benefits under it. Though they frequently live under the same conditions of stress and strain as employed workers, small farmers, businessmen and shopkeepers are excluded from the system.

Paralleling the Beveridge plan, the Wagner bill introduces the principle of including independent workers such as farmers, small businessmen and shopkeepers in the benefits of the social insurance system.

Except for unemployment insurance, which covers a risk which they can hardly be said to run

since they are not employed, the independent workers are to share in the benefits of the entire social security system and contribute to it.

## AID TO SERVICE MEN

The fourth trump card of the Wagner bill is the promise of social security it holds out to service men. After the war about ten million service men, the cream of America's manhood, will be coming back to an uncertain and insecure future. Only part of them will be able to get their jobs back on the basis of their legal seniority rights as service men. Of the millions who will find no jobs ready for them, either because the jobs will no longer exist or because the men had not been working prior to their induction, only a few will be entitled to draw unemployment benefits under present laws.

The Wagner bill provides that all returning service men shall be entitled to draw adequate unemployment benefits for a transitional period, regardless of whether or not they would be entitled to benefits under the present laws.

In other words, when our boys come back home from their heroic task and from the sufferings and deprivations they have undergone in the war, they will not be forced to sell apples on the streets, but will receive decent unemployment benefits which will enable them to look around for suitable jobs.

## WIRE YOUR CONGRESSMEN!

The very fact that the bill has been introduced by a Senator who is recognized as a leading authority in the field of social legislation will, together with the Beveridge Plan, go to show that the two greatest democracies are well on their way towards leading the world to a system of genuine freedom from want. It is therefore to be hoped that sufficient pressure will be brought to bear on Congress to speed the adoption of the Wagner bill.

## Union Plumber Proud Of Three Sons Going Into Army and Navy

Santa Ana, California  
H. W. Brooks, business representative of Local 582, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters (A. F. of L.) is proud of his family's war record—and has reason to be. He has given three sons to America's armed forces, one to the Navy and two to the Army.

His eldest son, Warrant Officer L. G. Brooks, USN, is serving somewhere with the battle fleet. His second son is Second Lieutenant R. H. Brooks of the Army. His third son, Private M. B. Brooks also is in the Army and is in training for service over seas.

Brooks also is proud of the record of his Union. He said that almost every member is putting 10 per cent of his salary in War Bonds and that most of the members have a son or brother or two in the armed forces. He added that most of the members are now working on government work.

## STARS IN SERVICE



U. S. Treasury Department



## Pegler, Suckled at Poison Breast of Chicago Tribune, Does Nazi Job in America

New York City, N. Y.

Once upon a time, a man named Westbrook Pegler worked for the Chicago Tribune. Prior to that he dabbled in sports writing and had miraculously avoided being influenced by any semblance of fair play.

He sat and pondered for a while, and finally hit upon a sure-fire formula which would make him famous and wealthy. It was a very simple formula: smear anything

and anybody progressive, dip it in the most scorching acid, repeat it enough so that it sinks in, and presto! you will be famous—and wealthy.

Of course, any resemblance between this man and a mustachioed paper-hanger who, together with the big shots of Germany, worked out a remarkably similar pattern, is strictly something of a coincidence.

Still, it is interesting to observe that Hitler shrieked against trade unions, shrieked against the Red Menace, dipped it in the most scorching acid, and repeated it so that he became famous—and wealthy. Hitler, in his book, "Mein Kampf," said: "Make your lies big and if you repeat them enough, people will believe them."

### A SCRIPPS-HOWARD DAVID

To cite chapter and verse: The Scripps-Howard man with the magic formula pretends he is a Scripps-Howard David trotting fearlessly out to crush Goliath. His Goliath is a two-headed creature: The Reds and the Trade Unions. Every day, he picks up his mar- and heaves them at his two-headed Goliath. The marbles are a strange compound of fiction, half-truths, sheer fantasy and pure bile, distilled in heat but nevertheless carefully prepared.

Oddly enough, a man named Hitler also has pictured himself as a mighty Superman, sworn to an eternal feud with the Reds and the Trade Unions.

There happens to be a war going on. The man named Hitler and his entire system, Fascism, are engaged in a desperate struggle to impose slavery on the world. The

## Company Union Checkoff Dues Must Be Given Back, Ruling

Washington, D. C.

Companies proved to have dominated "independent" unions must repay to their workers the dues collected for membership in these unions under the check-off system, the United States Supreme court has ruled.

The case concerned the Virginia Electric & Power Co., which the board had found to have dominated an "inside" union, the Independent Organization of Employees. Some time ago the board commanded dissolution of this union, the company withdrew its support and the association was abandoned.

But the power corporation opposed the repayment of dues and the Supreme Court agreed to review that protest, especially as five Circuit Courts, in 11 cases, had refused to enforce board orders for reimbursement. In the Virginia case the board had ordered the company to pay back about \$30,000, or all dues collected during the 5-year existence of the I. O. E.

The Supreme Court majority gave no sympathy to the company's argument that the check-off system of collecting dues was voluntary by the employees, and that any wrong done by the employer was closed when the I. O. E. was dissolved. On the other hand, Mr. Murphy found for the majority that the Labor Board had complete power to command the repayment in order to "effectuate" the policies of the Wagner Act.

## Expect Draft To Pick Many Fathers Soon

Washington, D. C.

After July 1, the occupational deferments of men between 18 and 25 who are not fathers, will be limited to six months and after October 1, replacement schedules will prepare for the induction of workers who are fathers, local Selective Service Boards have been informed.

Instructions sent out by the Selective Service bureau of the War Manpower Commission state that every man 25 or under who is single or married without children must be scheduled for replacement during the six month period between July 1 and January 1. Only exceptions will be (1) those with the "highest skills or professional qualifications" who are in "key or supervisory" positions, and (2) those who have "demonstrated capacity for a certain assignment for which no replacement is available."

Men with children, who were not listed previously on replacement schedules, will be covered after July 1 although the instructions state that no father shall be listed for replacement before October 1.

Those to be listed for replacement first will be workers in occupations having the shortest training and replacement time. Consideration will also be given to previous and existing deferments. In cases where employers are faced with the replacement of a large number of men in an occupation requiring a short time for training replacements, the employer may find it necessary to spread the replacement of such men over several months by scheduling a definite number each month as rapidly as replacements can be secured.

In general, single men will be scheduled for replacement before married men and married men without children will be listed before fathers. In each group, those with the lowest order number will be listed first for replacement.

"HARDSHIP CASES" Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, told a House subcommittee that, in taking fathers, no distinction will be made between the father with one child and the man with two. Fathers will be called for induction according to order number. Only those meriting classification as "hardship cases" will be deferred for dependency reasons.

Asked to define a hardship case, General Hershey said: "I would say that would be the case of a man with two or three children, whose wife is an invalid, and who has nothing except what he earns and who, when he went home, had to take care of his wife and children, who gets the meals and who washes the children's clothes before he went to work."

About 8,000,000 of the 22,000,000 men of military age are fathers, Hershey said. With lower physical standards, he said 60 per cent could probably pass the physical examinations.

Gals, Here's a Chance to Join Signal Corps

Washington, D. C.

An exceptional opportunity is presented to women seeking war jobs, in a large-scale program about to be launched by the Signal Corps to train civilian inspectors for duty in factories producing military telephone, radio and radar equipment, the War Department announces.

Several thousand women already are engaged in this work, and their services have proven highly satisfactory. Men, too, are sought, but they must be outside Selective Service age brackets or unfit, physically, for military service. Among those on duty who have established excellent records are a one-armed girl, a victim of infantile paralysis, and a retired electrical engineer who went back to work at the age of 66.

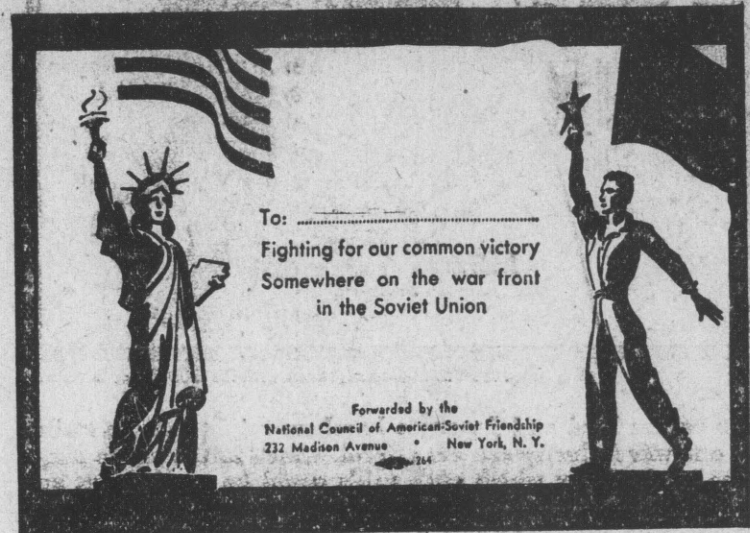
Colonel Lester J. Harris, Director of the Signal Corps Inspection Agency, with headquarters at Dayton, Ohio, pointed out that those who engage in this work are making vital contribution, since both the air and ground forces of the Army must depend on the quality of communications equipment.

The course lasts six weeks, eight hours a day, six days a week. The pay, at the rate of \$1,752 a year, starts when the trainee begins the course. Opportunities for advancement depend on the individual's skill and the available vacancies.

## AFL-CIO TRADE UNIONISTS JOIN 'LETTERS TO RUSSIA' DRIVE TO BUILD GOOD WILL

Trade unions throughout the country are enlisting their membership in the "Correspondence for Friendship" campaign initiated by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in which the American people have the opportunity of sending personal messages to citizens of the Soviet Union.

Thousands of messages from workers in more than a score of different industries in the United States have already begun their journey to the workers of the Soviet Union, the National Council reports.



An interesting feature of the card campaign, according to the National Council, is that management as well as labor is responding to the drive. For example, in Long Island City the management of the Pilot Radio Corporation, which has a contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the A. F. of L., took the initiative in circulating the cards among its employees. Result: Several hundred messages from workers in that plant, headed by a message from the president of the corporation addressed to the manager of a Soviet war plant.

The National Council urges every trade union member in the United States to send his or her personal greetings to any one of a number of categories of Russian citizens suggested on the "Correspondence for Friendship" card. Among the suggestions are: a Donbas Coal Miner; a Steel Worker; a Soviet School Teacher; a Woman Factory Worker; a Heroic Guerrilla Fighter; a Red Army Man; a Red Navy Man, etc.

Orders for cards should be sent to: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 232 Madison Avenue, New York City.

## Who Works?

Here are a few (almost) statistics (maybe) that may prove just how much we really work:

Every year has 365 days consisting of 24 hours...365 days  
You sleep on an average of 8 hours each day  
which consists of 122-24-hour days.....122 days

You have left .....243 days  
You have 8 hours between work and sleep  
which equals .....122 days

You have left .....121 days  
There are 52 Sundays .....52 days

Leaving .....69 days  
Half-days Saturday equal .....26 days

Leaving .....43 days  
One hour each day for lunch equals.....28 days

Two weeks vacation .....14 days

Which leaves.....1 day

The remaining day is Labor day and as Labor day is accepted by our Association as a closing holiday no one works—So cheer up, perhaps you are not working so much after all.

### The Result?

One man—he was a soldier brave—  
He went and did his best.  
When he came back he had no legs—  
But a medal on his breast.

Another Man—he never went to war,  
He held not any rank,  
He sold munitions by the ton,  
Put millions in the bank.  
—ALBERT E. ALLEN.

The girls are getting men's wages these days. But then, in one way or another, they always have.

### Three Million School Children in Russia To Assist on Farms

Khabarovsk, USSR

Some 3,000,000 seventh and eighth grade students will be sent to help in the field work of state and collective farms for the summer vacation, the Khabarovsk radio said in a domestic broadcast.

The broadcast, which was monitored by the FCC, said that 1,400,000 younger children will go to pioneer camps and children's play-houses.

## POEM OF THE WEEK

### The Arsenal at Springfield

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,  
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;  
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing  
Startles the villages with strange alarms.

Ah! What a sound will rise — how wild and dreary—  
When the death-angel touches those swift keys!  
What loud lament and dismal Miserere  
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus—  
The cries of agony, and endless groan,  
Which, through the ages that have gone before us,  
In long reverberations reach our own . . .

It is, O man, with such discordant noises,  
With such accursed instruments as these,  
Thou drownest Nature's sweet and kindly voices,  
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need of arsenals or forts.

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

## Men Continue To Outnumber Women on Job By Big Margin

San Francisco, Calif.

Men outnumbered women by almost nine to one in the total membership of California labor unions in 1942, it was disclosed in a special report made public by John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner.

The report, titled, *Union Labor in California, 1942*, reveals that men comprised almost 90 per cent and women slightly more than 10 per cent of the total number of organized workers in 1,200 union locals responding to the Labor Commissioner's annual questionnaire.

Clothing and textile unions reported the highest proportion of female members, 75.3 per cent. Service industries unions with 33.2 per cent women, unions in the food and tobacco products group with 26.5 per cent women, and the professional, sales and office unions with 26 per cent women, were the only other groups in which women comprised more than one-quarter of the total membership.

At the other extreme, men outnumbered women by more than two hundred to one in the membership of building and construction unions (four-tenths of one per cent women), and those in the metals, machinery and mining classification (three-tenths of one per cent).

Although membership increased substantially in many unions in 1942, the small local continues to predominate in the organized labor movement in California. Unions with 100 members or less accounted for 40 per cent of all reporting locals and nearly 73 per cent of all locals had fewer than 400 members. On the other hand, nearly 13 per cent of the unions had more than 1,000 members.

The small local was particularly characteristic of unions in government service and those in printing and publishing—more than 60 per cent of the reporting locals in these two classifications had 100 members or less. Over 45 per cent of the reporting locals in the construction, and the transportation and public utilities groups also reported fewer than 100 members. At the other extreme, large locals with more than 1,000 members were reported by 40 per cent of the unions in the storage and distribution classification and by more than 28 per cent of the locals included in the metals, machinery and mining group.

**BIG CHANGES SHOWN**

The concentration of employment in war industries is revealed by the shift in the distribution of total union membership according to industry classification. In 1942, more than 25 per cent of the reported total number of organized workers in California were in the metals, machinery and mining group which includes shipbuilding, aircraft, and other strategic war industries. In 1941, the proportion in this group was only 11 per cent. The only other group which accounted for a larger proportion of the total reported membership in 1942 was the construction group in which the proportion rose from 18 per cent in 1941 to 21 per cent in 1942.

## Body Armor Aids Bomber Crew to Reduce Injuries

Washington, D. C.

Development of new body armor, of canvas and steel, for bomber crews of the Army offers American steel and textile workers another opportunity to help safeguard the lives of American soldiers.

Col. Malcolm Grow, Surgeon of the U. S. 8th Air Force in England, devised the covering to protect flyers from missiles of relatively low velocity. He determined that a thin steel plate would stop such missiles, including flak.

The armor sheathes the wearer from neck to hips, weighs 20 pounds and can be removed instantly by pulling a release cord threaded through eyes joining two sections along the shoulders. A sleeveless slip-on with transverse pockets, into which plates of steel go, is made of front and rear covers suspended from the shoulders and laced along the sides.

Waist and turret gunners, the upper parts of whose bodies are exposed, were found to benefit particularly from the armor. One gunner, on a mission over Axis territory, was struck and hurled across the plane by a piece of flak the size of a marble. Instead of causing a fatal wound, the missile only bent part of the steel plating, which stopped the flak.

## Wonder If Mr. Hitler Ever Met One Mae West?

The following picture of the women of America was painted by a speaker over the Nazi-controlled Allouis radio in France in a German language broadcast to Germany:

"The women only recognize the laws of fashion imposed on them by Hollywood. They are not inclined to give way to a great passion, or look for more in marriage than material happiness. Their love is a form.

"It is their ambition to have more than other women in the same position. They are colder than ice, and this cold they radiate more effectively than any refrigerator."

We must not blame God for the fly, for man made him. He is the resurrection, the reincarnation of our own dirt and carelessness.—DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON.

## Hitler Dips Into the Barrel; Now Calling Up to 47 and 49 Bracket

German men between the ages of 47 and 49 who are not already serving in the armed forces must register between June 15 and 30, according to an official decree printed in the German newspaper *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten* and reported by the British radio.

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## MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey County—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres., Jasper Svin, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec., Martin Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas., A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St., Pres., Arndt Smith; Sec. and Bus. Agent, Pearl Bennett. BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec., Geo. Houde, 203 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets every Thursday, 8:00 P.M., Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., State Theatre Building; W. J. Dickerson, Pres.; H. E. Ferguson, Fin. Sec., Dale Ward, Bus. Mgr. Office; 701 Hawthorne St. Phone 6744, Res. Phone 5230.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres., Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec., Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2122. CARPENTERS 1232—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec., W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meet in Building Trades Hall, Monterey, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. President, E. E. Smith; Financial Sec., R. H. Van DeBogart, 310 5th St., Pacific Grove, Phone 4800. FIVE COUNTRIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call, Pres., Louis Martin; Sec., Morgan King; Bus. Agent, Ivan Sinner, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARBIEB, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres., Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec., H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec., Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday of each month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1308 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 7822.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

LABOR Temple, 315 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Treas., A. H. Thompson; Sec. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622. MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas., Harry Judson. MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr., Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec., Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec., J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas., William Mayer, Phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS NO. 62—Meet in Building Trades Hall, Monterey, second and fourth Friday at 8:00 p.m. President, J. Allen Wilson, 211 Ninth Street, Pacific Grove, Phone 4591; Fin.-Sec., Russell Sweetman, 707 Filmore St., Monterey, Phone 7086. POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch NO. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamill.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p.m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Alioto, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey. Pres., John Alston, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C., Ph. 1276J. GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6316. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543 — C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. J. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Fremont St., Watsonville. Phone 355-A. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets last Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Building Trades Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 700 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9068.

## POSTAL ODDITIES

THIS LETTER WAS PROMPTLY DELIVERED TO THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PHILADELPHIA!

REINDEER MAILED IN ALASKA! SANTA HAS NO MONOPOLY!

TUNNEL FOR MAILED THROUGH HUGE SNOWDRIFT THE ALPS! —FROM SWISS POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. —DRAWN BY JOHN BIER.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office 234-566, May 5, 1926, by National Federation of Post Office Clerks



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## SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone Sar Mateo 3-5789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres., Nate Freeman; Sec., W. G. Kenyon.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL NO. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agent. Eddie Rose, President.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson. (East Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres. Guy Paulson; Vice Pres., Amos Schofield; Sec. H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246; Treas., R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt., George R. Harter, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335, Office, 422 No. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters' Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesdays. Pres., Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec., Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas., Mrs. Helen Keiser.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres., Jessie King; Bus. Mgr., Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple; Office Sec., Bertha Boles.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. L. E. Tole Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Matos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengel, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LINOLEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres., C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Al Everly; Rec. Sec., Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd. meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Tow St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsup, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Sec'y, E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a. m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Bayton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543—C. R. McDoskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets first Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

## Pay Increase To Women Is Victory For Labor Unions

San Francisco, California. (CFLNL) — The recent increase in the minimum wages for women to 50 cents per hour, thereby establishing a wage of \$20 a week for forty hours' work, is not only a progressive and commendable step by the Industrial Welfare Commission of California, but it also marks another victory in the long fight waged by the California State Federation of Labor to up the wage minimum for these employees.

Although the Federation is more than ever of the opinion that not a particle less than 65 cents per hour can possibly maintain women in any semblance of health and decency, it nevertheless recognizes that this increase is at least a move in the right direction.

### FEDERATION'S AID

When over a year ago the Federation entered the fight to increase the minimum wage for women workers in this state, the rate was 33 1/3 cents an hour, or \$16.00 for a 48-hour week. Following the hearing on the Manufacturing Industry, as a result of which the wage minimum was increased to \$18.00 for a 40-hour week, the Federation introduced at subsequent hearings for other industries incontrovertible data that nothing less than 65 cents an hour was adequate for a subsistence level in accordance with the requirements of the state law.

### DATA PRESENTED

In these later hearings the Federation fought harder than ever to raise the state's wage minimum. Piles of data and arguments were added up at each individual hearing not only to substantiate the position which the Federation took, but also to refute the spurious arguments which the employers' representatives tried to make stick. That these efforts are beginning to produce results should be heartening to the labor movement, as well as to the unfortunate female wage earners who have not yet seen the benefit of organization, and to the minors.

### PRECEDENT BROKEN

The \$18.00 a week precedent was broken by the Welfare Commission in upping the scale to \$20.00 per week in its new order for the Industries Handling Farm Products After Harvest, and for which the Federation presented a brief concentrating on the cost of living and budgetary phases of the question. Other hearings were held for the Amusement and Recreation and the Transportation Industries which will also benefit from this new rate of \$20.00 per week.

Not only did the Federation succeed in getting the wage minimum upped, but substantial improvements in working conditions and the correction of a number of evils were also won.

### EVEN \$20 TOO LOW

Although the Federation welcomes the increase, it still is firmly convinced that no woman can live in health and decency at \$20.00 per week and no evidence in the world can prove that they can. That the Industrial Welfare Commission is trying to do a good job cannot be denied and the Federation is fully aware of the many difficulties and problems which confront them.

In view of the new established wage minimum, the Federation will insist that the new rate be applied to the orders issued earlier by the Commission and affecting the other industries.

## TIPS NO PART OF MINIMUM WAGE, COURT DECISION

San Francisco, California. (CFLNL)—Tips may not be included as part of minimum wages: so ruled the California Supreme Court in a recent decision after the California Drive-In Restaurant Association, of Los Angeles, took the case to court as a result of the Industrial Welfare Commission's insistence that waitresses be paid the legal minimum wage regardless of the amount of their tips.

In the hearing on the minimum wage order for the Public Housekeeping Industry, which involved the culinary crafts, the Federation had to make a vigorous fight against the employers' contentions that tips be included in the minimum wage. Fortunately, the Industrial Welfare Commission's position was in agreement with that of the Federation, and it fought the employers' contention in the courts. The Federation was prepared to lend full support legally to the Commission in the event an adverse decision was delivered.

This decision is of considerable importance as far as the many thousands of culinary workers are concerned and the Federation is happy to announce this news.

## How the Axis Might Bomb Our Cities



(Reprinted from PM by arrangement with the OGD Labor Division)

Air routes Nazi and Japanese bombers might take to strike at our war industry centers are illustrated in the above map. The methods by which such raids could be carried out are described in *Get Ready To Be Bombed*, an important new article by OGD Director James M. Landis.

## Eyewitness Gives Report On Living Conditions Now For Nazi Labor Draftees

A description of miserable conditions under which foreign workers in Germany are forced to live was given to ANETA (Dutch News Agency) recently by a Netherlands worker who escaped to England after working in the Reich.

The Dutchman said he worked in an explosive factory with 4,000 foreign workers, including both men and women, who were housed in camps on the outskirts of a town. The camps, he stated, consisted of wooden huts 13 feet wide, 19 1/2 long and 8 high, in which 16 workers were housed.

Huts were not equipped with washing facilities, these being available in primitive form on the adjacent grounds. "The putrid atmosphere inside was enough to turn one's stomach," he declared. The escapee said that walls and ceilings were covered with insects, mostly caterpillars, while the huts were infested with bugs as well as rats and mice.

He asserted that the sanitary arrangements defied description as the boasted hygienic services in German industry were unable to cope with the problems posed by crowding thousands of people on undeveloped ground. Consequently the workers were doomed literally to wallow in filth, ruining their health and bringing hideous skin diseases.

## 141 Workers Cited For Production Tips

Washington, D. C. Awards of 141 national honors for workers' production suggestions which increase industrial efficiency, conserve manpower and materials and reduce safety hazards are announced by War Production Drive Headquarters of the War Production Board. Joint labor-management committees with AFL, CIO, or Railroad Brotherhood union representation received 104 honors in the May awards.

First government employee to be cited by the Board for Individual Awards was Mrs. Mary N. Murdoch, a clerk in the Awards Branch of War Production Drive Headquarters. Its staff has organized its own production committee along labor-management committee lines. Mrs. Murdoch developed a method of processing suggestions which increases efficiency and saves 4,992 man-hours per year and 264,000 sheets of paper.

## What I Believe

BY UNION WAR WORKER

I believe in our fight for democracy. I know that there are no good things in life except those for which we have to struggle from time to time. Even in America, the home of the free, this fight has gone on since the beginning. At first the struggle for independence and for the Bill of Rights to protect the common people; then the Civil War to preserve these gains and extend them further by freeing the oppressed Negro race. Not without strife in our own time has a new democratic institution been born—the Labor union, the voice of the modern industrial worker. I look ahead to a time when our democracy shall forge the weapons to defeat the age old problems of poverty, insecurity and war.

I know that against this past progress and future hope stand the forces of reaction, ignorance and superstition as embodied by Adolph Hitler and the Axis powers. If these prevail, then all our gains from 1776 to the present day are gone. I believe that our part is to out-produce, of our own free will, the best that Hitler can force from his unhappy slaves. We have no slave driver here that can make us do it. But we will do it ourselves. I believe that the issue is Freedom against slavery and that Freedom must win, if a lasting peace is to be written. I pledge myself to do my part to the utmost of my ability to win the struggle for the future of free mankind.

## YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS



By GEORGE E. OUTLAND

As the all-out war effort sees an ever-increasing amount of production and a tremendous expansion of factories of all kinds, accidents and hazards to health necessarily multiply. Many states have established bureaus or commissions to check and inspect working conditions, to make recommendations for improving such conditions, and, in general, to safeguard the health of the worker and to increase production. Your representative this week has been honored by being appointed chairman of a sub-committee of the House Labor Committee which will conduct hearings into the general problem of industrial accidents throughout the country. The sub-committee will hear testimony from government officials, national and state, from industrial leaders, and from leaders of labor. From the facts ascertained at these hearings, recommendations will be made to Congress looking to the reduction of accidents in our industrial plants and suggesting a program toward this end.

When a Congressman makes a speech it is not news; when a Congressman writes a book it IS news. One of our California representatives (and, in my opinion, one of the best), Jerry Voorhis, has published a book, "Out of Debt, Out of Danger," on the American financial system. Dealing with our complicated money system and more specifically with the mounting national debt, Jerry's book is certain to raise a storm of controversy. Whether one agrees with his point of view or not, one must admit that the book is at the same time scholarly and interesting and should certainly be read for the wealth of information it gives and the questions it raises.

On June 15th Representative Fulbright of Arkansas introduced into the House a resolution of such simplicity and yet of such far-reaching importance that all should be familiar with it: "Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

Already this resolution has provoked a great deal of discussion on the floor of the House and in the press. Your representative is heartily in favor of it as an initial step in postwar planning, will work and vote for its passage, and will assist every move in Congress looking toward the formation of the basis for a permanent and equitable peace. It is NOT too early to begin to plan; we must not wait until the war is over and then be catapulted into the peace conference without at least national unity on the ideals we wish to put into practice. The superstructure can come later; the foundation must be laid now, and Mr. Fulbright's resolution, unanimously passed by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is one initial stone in that foundation.

The Senate and the House continue to disagree about the removal of administrative officials from the payroll by means of an amendment to an appropriation bill. Your representative has expressed himself on this point before; he is unalterably opposed to such a move. The men in question have not even been accused of an illegal act; they have simply been accused of expressing opinions in disagreement with those of the majority of the House of Representatives. When the holding of opinions that differ from those of the majority becomes grounds for dismissal from one's work, America is indeed in danger. It is to be hoped that the House will concur with the Senate in this connection and will eliminate from the bill in question the amendment which deprives these men not only of their jobs but of something that is even more important, their good names.

Until next week...

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## WE HELP THE CARPENTERS

(Ladies Auxiliary 373)

The regular meeting of Ladies Auxiliary 373 of the Carpenters' Union 925 was held on Wednesday June 23.

An hour of visiting and fun was spent at Carpenter's Hall after which the Ladies journeyed to the Pep Creamery in town for refreshments.

This party was given in honor of the wedding anniversary of Beulah Wenzinger who was the recipient of many lovely cards.

Those enjoying the fun were: Mrs. Helen Keiser, Mrs. Beulah Wenzinger, Mrs. Beatrice Cunningham, Mrs. Bernice Pilliar, Mrs. Blanche Van Emon, Mrs. Jean Pilliar, Mrs. Astrid Nelson, Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney and Miss Bessie Gunn.

Mrs. Helen Keiser was surprised by a visit from her son, Garland a Merchant Marine, on last Wednesday. Helen was very happy to have her son home again and we auxiliary members are glad they could have this visit together.

Our President, Mrs. Marie Brayton, was unable to attend our meeting on Wednesday. Marie was a delegate for the Native Daughters in Santa Cruz at that time.

Mrs. Bertha Thurman and small sons had a short visit in San Francisco this past week.

Our member Mrs. Helen Logue is recovering from a severe illness. Good luck Helen! We hope to see you at meeting soon again.

The prize event for the comfort donated to the Auxiliary by Helen Keiser, was held on June 23rd.

The winner was Mr. Pat Parks of the Prunedale district.

Mr. Parks on hearing of his good luck donated an extra five dollars to our USO fund. Thank you Mr. Parks. I know our service boys will be grateful to you for your donation the next time we serve refreshments to them.

On behalf of the Auxiliary I wish to thank all of our friends for helping us out on our Comfort

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## Liberty Mag Article Hits Absenteeism Propaganda

New York City Credit to Labor-Management Production Committees for improving industrial relations and employer's statements that absenteeism "is a badly overused word" highlight a lead article on war-booming Bridgeport, written by Robert Cruise McManus in a recent issue of Liberty magazine.

McManus writes: "Listen to what Editor George Waldo of the Post says about absenteeism, that bogey that has caused his colleagues in other parts of the country to break out with the tizzie-wizzies:

"This talk about absenteeism is a lot of ranting. Absenteeism is something like this: A woman with four children can't get to her job at the factory because one of them wakes up with the whooping cough."

"I'd like to see some of these complaining editors submit themselves to the discipline of a factory. I'd like to see 'em separated from their families and packed into a hole-and-corner roominghouse, or forced to commute God knows how many miles at God knows what hours of the day and night. Maybe they'd know a little more about what absenteeism means."

## The Difference

A Swedish writer notes a difference between Danes and Norwegians in their resistance to Germans. "The Norwegian says, 'Yes, and doesn't do it. The Dane says, 'Yes, and doesn't do it either.'"

prize. We made a neat sum of money for our USO fund. We will be able to serve the boys at the USO several times on this money. Thank you friends for buying tickets.

Our next meeting will be installation of new officers on July 14th. Please attend.

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